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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/544,400	09/544,400 04/06/2000		Thomas R Packwood	J532-002 US	8791
21706	7590	02/13/2004		EXAM	INER
NOTARO AND MICHALOS 100 DUTCH HILL ROAD			AKERS, GEOFFREY R		
SUITE 110				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ORANGEBURG, NY 10962-2100				3624	

DATE MAILED: 02/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No. Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary	09/544459 Pschwood				
	Examples Art Unit 3624 MW				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	on the cover sheet with the correspondence address				
Period for Reply	\mathcal{O}				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.					
 Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In mailing date of this communication. 					
 If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the set of the set of	and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.				
Status /	/ /				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	7/4/9/				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This act	tion is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) \square Claim(s) $2 + 7 + 12 + 17 + 7 = 2$	(29,3), $(40,4)$, $(40,4)$ is/are pending in the application.				
4a) Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.				
	is/are allowed.				
6) Claim(s) 1, 7, 12, 14-17, 29, 35, 40,					
7) Claim(s)	is/are objected to.				
8)					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
	a) \square accepted or b) \square objected to by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the dr					
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner				
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to	o this Office action.				
12) \square The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examin					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign pri	ority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a) □ All b) □ Some* c) □ None of:					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have	been received in Application No				
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority do application from the International Burea	cuments have been received in this National Stage u (PCT Rule 17.2(a))				
*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the					
14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).					
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional 15) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for democratic a	application has been received.				
15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic p	priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.				
11 Days to a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
m □	4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s).				
n Turk a second	5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) B) Other:				
	orner:				

Page 2

Application/Control Number: 09/544,400

Art Unit: 3624

DETAILED ACTION

- 1. This action is issued in reply to applicant's Amendment B(Paper #12) filed 2/4/04.
- 2. Claims 1,29,56 were amended.
- 3. Claims 1,7,12,14-17,29,35,40,42-47,56-61,63 as amended, are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 1,7,12,14-17,29,35,40,42-47,56-61,63 as amended are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Alexander(1996)(vol 1)("Risk Management & Analysis) in view of Tran(6,202,060) and further in view of May(US Pat. No: 6,421,653).
- 6. As per claims 1,7,12,14-17,29,35,40,42-47,56-61,63 as amended, Alexander teaches a risk assessment system(pages v-vi)) which identifies a plurality of risks affecting an operation being managed (page viii)(Pages 209-222) and determing actial risk levels values for the risk factors(Pages 125-236) which can be acceptable or unacceptable(p. 161)(p. vi)(pages 245-267). Alexander further teaches the risk reporting and management system wherein there are risk levels(pages 12-40)(pp v-vi). Alexander also teaches tax efficiency, regulatory efficiency(p 106) as well as balance sheet management(Sect 10.5) as well as front, middle, back office management(p 210-216) which is characteristic of running businesses. Alexander addresses financial as well as

Application/Control Number: 09/544,400

Art Unit: 3624

business risk models. Alexander cites the various risk models incorporating Monte Carlo simulation(p 204), measures of risk paradigm(p 225). Alexander also teaches tax efficiency, regulatory efficiency(p 106) as well as balance sheet management(Sect 10.5) as well as front, middle, back office management(p 210-216) which is characteristic of running businesses also. Alexander is concerned with financial as well as business risk models. Alexander does not specifically teach generation of spreadsheets. In addition to that taught by Alexander, Tran teaches generating spreadsheets which form basis of risk management assessments and reports(Fig 22/512)(Fig 6)(Fig 17) as well as editing saving memo reports(Fig 20) and displaying reports(Fig 27/588)(Fig 28/601) which includes information analysis relating to competition and stakeholders and analysis of financial health which is risk assessment analysis(col 35 lines 52-56). Tran also teaches searching(col 35 lines 59-62) for stakeholder information(col 35 line 54) and financial health assessments as well as displaying reports including such information(Fig 27)(Fig 22) as well as project planning tools functionality(col 5 lines 46-50). Tran teaches generating spreadsheets which form basis of risk management assessments and reports(Fig 22/512)(Fig 6)(Fig 17) as well as editing saving memo reports(Fig 20) and displaying reports(Fig 27/588)(Fig 28/601) which includes information analysis relating to competition and stakeholders and analysis of financial health which is risk assessment analysis(col 35 lines 52-56). Tran further teaches displaying results(Fig 25) and spreadsheet analysis(col 2 lines 51-61). Tran also teaches searching(col 35 lines 59-62) for stakeholder information(col 35 line 54) and financial health assessments as well as displaying reports including such information(Fig 27)(Fig 22) as well as project

Application/Control Number: 09/544,400

Art Unit: 3624

planning tools functionality(col 5 lines 46-50). Tran further teaches updating spreadsheet cells from databases with new events(Fig 6/203) as well as entering formulas in cells(Fig 9/267) which are numbers and which may represent risk factors. Tran further teaches specifying rules which may also be risk-related parameters(Fig. 22/502). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine Alexander in view of Tran to teach part of the disclosure. The motivation to combine is to teach a data management system utilized for spreadsheets, project planning, and risk analysis as enunciated by Tran(col 2 lines 12-15). Tran does not specifically teach a color coded system to display risks. May teaches a color coding methodology for transactions related to credit preferences of entities which is related to the default risk and displays risk factors(Abstract)(Fig 1-34)(col 5 line 64-col 6 line 15). May further teaches a credit group(Fig 11) as well as credit preference definition(Fig 24)(Fig 25) and risk positions from entities(Fig 28) and taking into account credit preferences(Fig 29) as well as updating credit and commensurate risk profiles(Fig 33). May further teaches credit preferences (Fig 7) as well as a credit over-ride process(col 10 lines 50-55). May further teaches a risk quotient(col 14 lines 4-20) as well as a user preference interface with a color coding display(col 17 lines 32-53)(Fig. 6B) as well as credit risk(col 25 line 61-col 26 line 22) as well as a color coding according to credit preferences(col 30 line 20-col 31 line 15)(Table 3). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine Alexander in view of Tran and further in view of May to teach the disclosure. The motivation to combine is to teach a risk assessment and management method for identifying financial

Application/Control Number: 09/544,400

Art Unit: 3624

risk factors and to generate a display for a color coded analysis of the business risks associated with conducting business with designated entities and which enables parties to effectuate credit based transactions based on a color coded risk assessment system as enunciated by May(col 5 lines 20-25).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims as delineated above have been 7. considered but are not persuasive. Tran also teaches searching(col 35 lines 59-62) for stakeholder information(col 35 line 54) and financial health assessments as well as displaying reports including such information(Fig 27)(Fig 22) as well as project planning tools functionality(col 5 lines 46-50). Tran further teaches updating spreadsheet cells from databases with new events(Fig 6/203) as well as entering formulas in cells(Fig 9/267) which are numbers and which may represent risk factors. Tran further teaches specifying rules which may also be risk-related parameters(Fig 22/502). May teaches a color coding methodology for transactions related to credit preferences of entities which is related to the default risk and displays risk factors(Abstract)(Fig 1-34)(col 5 line 64-col 6 line 15). May further teaches a credit group(Fig 11) as well as credit preference definition(Fig 24)(Fig 25) and risk positions from entities(Fig 28) and taking into account credit preferences(Fig 29) as well as updating credit and commensurate risk profiles(Fig 33). May further teaches a risk quotient(col 14 lines 4-20) as well as a user preference interface with a color coding display(col 17 lines 32-53)(Fig 6B) as well as credit risk(col 25 line 61-col 26 line 22) as well as a color coding according to credit preferences(col 30 line 20-col 31 line 15)(Table 3).

Application/Control Number: 09/544,400 Page 6

Art Unit: 3624

Conclusion

8.	THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.
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9. Any questions concerning this communication should be addressed to the primary examiner of record, Dr. Geoffrey Akers, P.E., who can be reached between 6:30 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday at 703-306-5844. If attempts to contact the primary examiner are unsuccessful, the primary examiner's superior, Mr. Vincent Millin, SPE, may be telephoned at (703)-308-1065.

The fax number for Formal or Official faxes and Draft or Informal faxes to Technology Center 3600 or this Art Unit is (703)-308-3687. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)-308-1113.

February 10,2004

OR. GEOFFREY R. AKERS, P.E.